

**Questions to ask of local schools.**

- Who is the Title IX Coordinator?
- Are female and male sports schedules/practice times/facilities/etc. equitable?
- Are the historical accomplishments of women given equal weight in the history curriculum?
- Are pregnant /parenting students treated equitably?
- Do girls and boys have equal access to math and science classes?
- Is there a Title IX implementation plan?



***"America is a more equal, more educated and more prosperous nation because of the far-reaching effects of this legislation."***

*Richard W. Riley  
Former U.S. Secretary of Education,  
On the 25th anniversary of Title IX*

**Sources :**  
National Women's Law Center  
Tennessee Department of Education Office for Civil Rights  
*Title IX: 25 Years of Progress*, US Dept of Education  
[www.TitleIX.info](http://www.TitleIX.info)  
Michigan & U.S. Departments of Education  
*Why So Few Women? Women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics*, AAUW

**What to do to file a Title IX complaint.**

Follow step by step the established agency policy for a Title IX complaint.

Retaliation is strictly prohibited.

Anyone, at any time, can file a Title IX complaint with the U.S. Department of Education:  
Office for Civil Rights, Cleveland  
U.S. Department of Education  
600 Superior Avenue East, #750  
Cleveland, OH 44114  
Tel.: (216) 522-4970  
Email: [ocr@ed.gov](mailto:ocr@ed.gov)

**Where to get more information or assistance.**

Communities for Equity  
[www.communitiesforequity.com](http://www.communitiesforequity.com)  
Michigan Department of Education  
[www.michigan.gov/mde](http://www.michigan.gov/mde)  
National Coalition for Women and Girls in Education [www.ncwge.org](http://www.ncwge.org)  
National Women's Law Center  
[www.nwlc.org](http://www.nwlc.org)  
U.S. Department of Education Office of Civil Rights [www.ed.gov](http://www.ed.gov) (800)421-3481  
Women's Sports Foundation  
[www.womenssportsfoundation.org](http://www.womenssportsfoundation.org)

**Michigan Women's Commission**  
110 W. Michigan Avenue Suite 800  
Lansing, MI 48933  
Phone: (517) 373-2884  
Fax: (517) 335-1649  
  
[www.michigan.gov/mdcr](http://www.michigan.gov/mdcr)  
[MDCR-WomensComm@michigan.gov](mailto:MDCR-WomensComm@michigan.gov)

Published June 2010

**What is covered under Title IX?**

# GENDER EQUITY

***Too Important to Ignore***



***"Educational achievement is not a zero-sum game, in which a gain for one group results in a corresponding loss for the other."***

*Where The Girls Are, AAUW*

**Michigan Women's Commission**



## What is Title IX?

In June 1972, President Nixon signed Title IX (9) of the Education Amendments of 1972 into law (20 U.S.C. § 1681). Title IX, renamed in 2002 as the Patsy T. Mink Equal Opportunity in Education Act, prohibits sex discrimination in program or activity at any education institution that receives federal funds. It states:

***“No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving federal financial assistance.”***

Title IX regulations (34 C.F.R. § 160.1 et seq.) further prohibit discrimination, exclusion, denial, limitation, or separation based on gender.



## Who is protected under Title IX?

Title IX protects:

- Men and women
- Girls and boys
- Students and staff

in every educational institution at every level getting federal financial assistance.

Title IX covers programs/institutions such as:

Local school districts  
Community colleges  
Colleges & universities  
Libraries  
Museums  
Education agencies  
Vocational rehabilitation agencies  
Private schools if receiving federal funds

Title IX does not cover programs/institutions such as:

Sports that involve bodily contact  
Religious institutions  
YWCA, YMCA  
Girl and Boy Scout Troops  
Camp Fire Girls  
Social fraternities and sororities  
Private schools if not receiving federal funds  
Military and Merchant Marine institutions  
Some Single Sex education programs

## What is covered by Title IX?

Examples are:

Admissions and Recruitment  
Athletics  
Career Education  
Employment Discrimination  
Financial Aid  
Pregnancy and Parenting Students  
Sexual Harassment  
Student Services  
Textbooks

***In 2005-6, nearly 3 million women were in school sports, a ten-fold increase from 294,000 in 1972.***

*Title IX at 35, NCWCE*

## How must institutions comply with Title IX?

Institutions must:

Formally adopt and disseminate a Title IX policy that prohibits sex discrimination.

Designate a person to coordinate efforts to comply with Title IX requirements.

Implement and publish grievance procedures for complaints (a step by step process).

Disseminate complete contact information for the Title IX coordinator, including phone number, in all agency publications.

## Why is Title IX still important?

A 1999, U.S. Supreme Court decision established that a school could be held liable under Title IX for failing to address student-on-student sexual harassment, including assault.

In 2004, women earned 38.4% of the bachelor's degrees given in natural sciences and engineering, more than double from 17.5% in 1970.

In 2006, 39% of faculties of all universities and colleges were women, more than double from 18% in early 1970s.

In 2009, complaints were still being filed against school districts.